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DESPITE ECONOMIC GOBBLEDYGOOK

Recession is here; unemployment is up, business worried

By Lawrence Emery

PRACTICING ECONOMISTS and professional business forecasters seem to work with a combination of astrology, necromancy and faith-healing; on dark days tea-leaf reading may be used. Few economists ever agree with one another and their interpretations of economic signs, which they call "indicators," often depends upon who pays their salaries. But by last week the weight of "expert" opinion was shifting to the notion that the long boom of the Fifties is over, at least temporarily.

There was no unanimity for this view and government spokesmen particularly, being mostly Republicans, were inclined to dispute it. They won't even concede that a mild "recession" is upon us. Secy. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks on Oct. 25 found the present situation merely a sort of desirable shaking-down process and said that "this readjustment, leveling off and pause for breath is a healthy thing for the economy."

NON-INDICATING INDICATORS: President Eisenhower himself adopted this view and declared on Oct. 30 that the economy is only "taking a breather." The President's own economic adviser, Dr. Gabriel Hauge, a week later gave a classic example of how a cautious practitioner reads the signs; he said: "Some indicators currently are pointing up, some down and some indicate no change."

Some of the fraternity confessed their own confusion; an official of a large electrical equipment firm said: "There's a decline all right, but the strange thing is, nobody knows why. It's like a recession in the midst of prosperity." The optimists refused to be alarmed; Leonard Smith, manager of commercial research for the U.S. Rubber Co., conceded that a recession is at hand but thought it wouldn't go very deep: "This is one of those modern recessions where no one feels much pain."

But pessimists like V. Lewis Bessie, director of the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Illinois, believes that this recession will go deeper and last longer than those of 1949 and 1954: "Every postwar boom has been followed by a major depression, and there is no reason to think this one will have a different ending."

FALL PESSIMISM: Early in October a special staff report of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress had this to say: "The leveling out or decline in plant and equipment outlays and in net foreign investment, the sharp decline in stock prices since the July high, and current efforts to reduce Federal defense expenditures, together with the lack of substantial expansion in total output, have led some observers to tinge the customary fall uncertainty with pessimism regarding the coming year."

The hoped-for business upturn this fall has not materialized. In September manufacturing industries were operating on the average of 82% of capacity. In that month the figures for personal incomes, retail sales, total employment, industrial production, factory new orders and shipments, housing starts and wholesale prices—all important "indicators" for the prognosticators—fell below the totals for the month of August.

In October over-all industrial production fell two points from September to the lowest figure since the steel strike

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Wall Street Journal

"I can afford either to buy it OR fill it with food, but not BOTH."

Herblock in Washington Post

BARNUM ONCE SAID THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE!

Maybe Secy. Dulles thinks he's making a political sucker out of Adlai Stevenson—or vice versa—but one thing is sure: the American people are the real suckers under our Republican foreign policy. Cartoonist Herblock had his own interpretation in the cartoon, left. The caption read "How did you say the election came out?"

THE MOSCOW DECLARATION ON THE ISSUES OF OUR TIME

The socialist world issues a peace manifesto

By Kumar Goshal

IN MOSCOW, by Nov. 14, life had returned to normal after the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. Representatives of Communist and workers' parties of 13 socialist countries—including the Soviet Union—settled down to a final three-day discussion of the issues they faced in a sharply changing world.

These issues had been put in focus, among other things, by the Soviet CP's 20th Congress, the subsequent turmoil in Eastern Europe, the testing of atomic bombs and the disarmament stalemate, the experiments in outer space and, above all, by the fact that today nearly half the world's population lives under socialism and many millions more are being influenced by it.

The Western press speculated wildly on the discussions. The most sober forecast came from the **Christian Science Monitor's** Moscow correspondent Edmund Stevens. He learned that informal discussions were going on in the Kremlin far into the night. He wrote (11/20):

"The discussions [were] frank and often animated and nothing of its kind had been heard by these ancient walls since early Comintern congresses where Lenin presided. The range of issues covered was enormous — everything from Sputniks and rockets to literature and economic cooperation."

4 MAIN POINTS: Trade and financial agreements, Stevens reported, were of immediate importance. The desirability was stressed of "each country concentrating on those branches of economy for which it is best suited. This seems to augur further departure from the Stalin-era policy when each country was encouraged to build up heavy industry acoerding to a rather rigid pattern."

On Nov. 21, 12 of the 13 participating nations signed the communique. Yugoslavia abstained.

The communique dealt broadly with (1) relations of the socialist countries among themselves and with the non-socialist world; (2) the present status of imperialism; (3) the job of governments in socialist countries and of Communist parties in the rest of the world; (4) the tense world situation.

THE LAWS OF SOCIALISM: Relations among the socialist countries, the com-

(Continued on Page 4)

KENT AND BRIEHL CASES GET REVIEW

Supreme Court will rule on passport denials

THE RIGHT of the State Dept. to deny passports because of political beliefs, under repeated challenge since 1952, will finally be reviewed by the Supreme Court. The Court on Nov. 25 agreed to consider the joint appeal of artist Rockwell Kent and Los Angeles psychiatrist Dr. Walter Briehl from a 5 to 3 decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals upholding the State Dept. The eight-man panel of the Appeals Court produced five written opinions.

In their appeal, the two men argue that the State Dept. has no power to deny the right to travel because of political beliefs and that the regulations under which it so restricts travel are invalid because they have not been authorized by Congress. Both men were denied passports in 1955 because they refused to sign affidavits concerning Communist Party membership. The court will hear oral arguments in the case at a later date.

YATES CASE: The Supreme Court in another ruling upheld, 6 to 3, a conviction for contempt of court against Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, one of 14 Los Angeles Smith Act victims, but reversed convictions in ten of 11 counts and sent the remaining count back to the trial judge for re-sentencing. The Court had previously acquitted five of the 14 and ordered new trials for the remaining nine, of whom Mrs. Yates is one.

On the witness stand during her trial, Mrs. Yates refused to answer 11 questions concerning CP membership of her associates. Federal District Judge William C. Mathes found her guilty of contempt for each question and sentenced her to a year in jail on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

Justice Tom C. Clark wrote the majority opinion and directed Judge Mathes to re-sentence Mrs. Yates on the single count "in the cool reflection of subsequent events" and in the light of the Supreme Court opinion. He also said the

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THE MAIL BAG

No match for us

ERWIN, TENN.

In **Fortune** magazine (August) we are told: "It is reported that the President shares the belief (with John Foster Dulles) that the strains being imposed . . . by the indirect U.S. technological pressure are too much for existing Soviet resources to match."

Ernest Seeman

Twinkler

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Twinkle, twinkle object lunar
Beeping, beeping in my ear;
How'd the Russians launch you sooner?
Twinkle, twinkle, leftist sphere!
We all know we weren't racing!
But why are we so out of breath?

W.R.

Russians won't attack

OAKLAND, CALIF.

The public press and other "information" media have succeeded in convincing a large amount of the American people that the U.S. is in danger of being bombed off the face of the earth by the Soviet Union if we agree to anything that might slow down the arms race. There are several reasons why this is preposterous.

1. The record of the Soviet Union. In 40 years, there have been only three instances where she has initiated military moves against other countries. In the cases of Finland and Poland, the actions were taken as defensive measures against Nazi aggression; and in the case of Hungary, action was taken to prevent any radical change in the status quo, not to extend Soviet power.

2. As Walter Lippmann and Constantine Brown have pointed out, hardly anyone can be found in Western Europe who believes there is danger of a Russian attack.

3. There has been no conditioning of the Rusian people for aggressive war through propaganda. Justice William O. Douglas is convinced that both the Russian leaders and the Russian people ardently want peace.

4. The Soviet Union is not a have-not nation. It is in no need of our resources or those of any other country, being extremely rich in natural resources and not over-populated.

5. The Russians are aware that the contest between socialism and capitalism is largely ideological in nature, and the outcome will depend to a great extent on which side wins the minds and hearts of the majority of the world's people. A Russian war of aggression against the U.S. would forever discredit the forces of socialism and turn the whole world against the Soviet Union.

It is my hope that some of these arguments may be useful to others in their attempts to refute the propaganda of the "Russian threat."

R. M.

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

LONDON, Nov. 16 (Reuters) —Lord Alastair Graham has suggested that the Church of England should send up a satellite with a bishop inside it to "draw the attention of millions toward God."

—San Francisco **Chronicle**, 11/17

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: D. S. DeLappe, Oakland, Calif.

More efficient

THREE OAKS, MICH.

There is only one way in which the United States can expect to surpass the Soviet Union in scientific accomplishments. That way is to adopt communism.

What is the explanation for the Soviets accomplishing the feat of the sputnik and putting to shame the capitalist self-styled "free" countries?

The answer is simple: Just as capitalism was superior to feudalism which it superseded, so communism as a social mechanism is superior to capitalism—if one is honest, one is compelled to admit that communism is simply a more efficient machine.

Name Withheld

Renounce war!

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

American and Soviet policy makers appear determined to destroy mankind. They know war would reduce much of the earth to radio-active rubble, despite the present disarmament discussions. Yet they cherish the premise that taking human life is justifiable when it suits their purposes.

Thus, our leaders pervert liberty into an excuse for preparing our sons to exterminate people who live under "red" regimes. Likewise, communist rulers consider perpetuation of proletarian ideology proper cause for readiness to kill inhabitants of capitalist countries. Responsible officials on both sides remain ruthlessly committed to such policies, unswayed by the thermonuclear threat their citizens face.

Plainly, then, to create a climate productive to resolving international differences peacefully, we must renounce war. Upon this course, civilization's survival depends. If we continue seeking security through reliance on violence, we, together with our adversaries, are doomed to early extinction. Alongside this, any risk we may incur in refusing to murder our fellow men would be negligible.

Samuel Michaelson

For Mack Berk

NEW YORK, N.Y.

It is with deep sadness that I write to you of the death of my husband Mack Berk last week at the age of 52. He had many friends in the GUARDIAN family. A journalist of long standing, he was an editor of **Contemporary Reader.** His convictions were so strong that he had no need to be dogmatic; he was a most tolerant radical. He loved the GUARDIAN.

Ilse Berk

London Daily Mirror

"He doesn't seem to be able to relax, doctor."

Unsafe TV

BALTIMORE, MD.

I would like to bring to your attention the following articles: "The TV Booby Trap in Your Living Room," **Confidential,** Nov., 1957; "Your TV Set Can Be a Killer," **Tempo,** Nov., 1957; "Death Rides the Hot Chassis," **Radio - Electronics,** Oct., 1957; "Murder by Radio," **Radio-Electronics,** March, 1950.

Please note the use of the word "murder" used seven and a half years ago! **Tempo** states that sets could be made safe, but that the manufacturers deliberately make them unsafe to save money. **Radio-Electronics** states that a compilation of the deaths caused by unsafe radio and TV sets would startle the American people.

Roland Dougherty

Then can bore you to death, too.—Ed.

No sense

HANCOCK, MICH.

Read your article, "Those Dreadful TV Commercials," and want to say I hope you write more like it. What disgusting trash one hears over the radio and TV. No sense to the poetry, no sense to their music. So good luck to you.

John Surbeck

Stone was first

WASHINGTON, D.C.

In all fairness, in your story of Nov. 18 about the press blackout on the call by the Soviet scientists for a world parley, you should have noted that **I. F. Stone's Weekly** ran a story and textual excerpts on it in our issue of Oct. 28, the first publication to do so.

I. F. Stone's Weekly

The GUARDIAN's omission was completely unintentional; we are glad to give credit to a most alert publication.—Ed.

Grin & bear it

OLATHE, COLO.

China and India will lead the world because they have the highest ideals. Elsewhere:

• Royalty taking part in fox hunts.

• Colorado sold over 100,000 deer-hunting licenses this season. The governor went out for two days and reported six hunters to every deer. Result: 18 hunters bagged, seven killed, 11 injured.

• Russia stressing increase in meat production.

• American packers putting bill boards on the highways picturing big slabs of meat. America urging people to eat meat and we are the sickest nation in the world. Americans take over $125 million worth of tranquillizing pills per year so they can grin and bear it.

My patients get well by taking things away from themselves that make them sick. Meat is one of the first things.

(Dr.) B. Broyles

Who's laughing?

SITKA, ALASKA

Our misrepresentatives in Congress should spend more time making laws that would benefit the majority of the citizens. But no, they are spending more of their time trying to undo what the Supreme Court has done already. They call it government by the people and for the people. Ho, what a joke!

Emil Pozza

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL READERS

BEGINNING WITH JANUARY, the subscription price of NATIONAL GUARDIAN will be $5 a year, single copy 15c. The increase is compelled by rising production costs under which we can no longer maintain our $3 a year price. Our $1 introductory sub will continue for new readers on a 13-week basis. All regular subscribers have received or will soon receive a letter explaining the circumstances and offering renewals now at the present rate through the month of December. Please let us have your response soon. Single copy purchasers may obtain a copy of our letter to subscribers, which contains a holiday gift offer, by writing or calling the GUARDIAN.

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REPORT TO READERS

Sputnik at the feast

OUR TELEPHONE has hardly stopped ringing since the GUARDIAN's Ninth Anniversary dinner party Nov. 21 at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York. More people than ever before came, all said they had a better time than at any banquet ever, and we of the GUARDIAN must say on our part that we have never broken bread with a jollier, more generous crowd.

The guest speakers were brief and brilliant all—Dr. Du Bois, Mrs. Anne Braden, the Rev. Warren McKenna (of the youth group who went to China last summer) and the lovable scholar and scientist, Dirk Jan Struik. The collection speaker was literally out of this world. He arrived unintroduced in a space helmet to the tune of Sputnik beeps and, after a masterful parody of professional punditing, orbited off as anonymously as he came, leaving the crowd limp with laughter and almost as light of pocket as of heart.

Guests of honor, in the order presented, were Dr. Otto Nathan (see p. 9); composer David Hollister of the same youth group as the Rev. Mr. McKenna; Julian Schuman, author of **Assignment China** (see p. 5); Shirley Graham Du Bois; Clemens J. France of the fighting Frances—Clem, Royal and the late U.S. Senator Joseph France; and Anna Louise Strong.

Jazzman Herman Autry trumpeted in the dais gusts; soprano Nadine Brewer led "The Star-Spangled Banner" but was left pretty much alone up there on those high notes; and the GUARDIAN's Jim Aronson and John T. McManus did the introducing. Our Editor-in-Exile Cedric Belfrage tried manfully to express the theme of the evening in a short film we requested from England. But somewhere abroad the sound got off the track and noble efforts by all on this side failed to get things back together again. Guests who thus had time to study British film methods undistracted by subject matter remarked to us later that Belfrage wore three different neckties in the course of the five-minute film. Lip-readers among us extracted the theme, which was "New Moon over Little Rock." For the benefit of all, and especially those who were at the dinner and missed it in person, Belfrage's text is on p. 10.

A FEATURE of the Anniversary Dinner this year was the participation from out of town. In addition to those present from many nearby cities and states, mailed contributions were announced from all over the country—Panhandle, Tex., Grants, N. Mex., Windham, Mont., dozens of those remarkable post-office addresses which appear in the GUARDIAN's Mailbag week after week.

To the hundreds—far too many to announce them all—who responded to our holiday letters in time for the Anniversary evening, our heartfelt thanks. Your contributions helped make the evening a huge success.

To the many thousands we have yet to hear from: please shuffle that Letter from the GUARDIAN to the top of the heap, and let's hear from YOU.

If you're having a get-together with old friends over the holidays, why not put the GUARDIAN on the agenda under Good New Days, after all the toasts have been raised to the Good Old Days.

For the campaigns ahead—for sanity in world affairs, for full integration at home, for human rights and freedoms and lasting economic security—the GUARDIAN brings together more of the good people of America than any other medium.

For the sake of the things you believe in and scrap for, help keep the GUARDIAN alive and kicking.

And next year, when we're TEN years old, we want everybody to come to our Anniversary Dinner. If you'll all promise, we'll engage Madison Square Garden right now!

—THE GUARDIAN

THE NEWEST WASHINGTON GIVE-AWAY

Ike would restore property to Hitler backers

COME THE NEXT SESSION of Congress, Americans will be called on to pay off an election bet made by Secy. of State Dulles in behalf of his close and good friend Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany. The pay-off will take the form of the full return to West German industrialists—the ones who financed Hitler—of property in this country seized as enemy assets at the beginning of World War II.

No one knows how big the final tab will be if the pay-off goes through, but the current value of former German property in this country is estimated at $600,000,000.

The U.S. government has consistently opposed the full return of these properties, and as late as May 29 this year the **N.Y. Times** reported that "the Administration will continue to oppose a full return . . ." But May was the month of Adenauer's visit to Washington and cold-war strategists at that time saw nothing but doom ahead if he failed of re-election in September.

COMPLETE SWITCH: To bolster his position, the State Dept. urged that the government pledge a return of the properties. In mid-July the Cabinet was reported split on the issue, with the Justice Dept., the Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget opposing the give-away. But on July 31 the White House announced a new "supplementary" plan for "equitable" return of the properties, and gave it a top priority rating in the next session of Congress. Adenauer won his election.

The "supplementary" plan was a complete switch in policy. Before that, the government had favored a return of property to individuals, as distinguished from business enterprises, with a $10,000 top limit and argued that this "would not reward the large companies and industrialists who financed Hitler's rise to power and made millions out of the war, but it would aid the persons who have lost small legacies, bank accounts, insurance policies and the like." This plan would have settled about 90% of all seized property cases and would have cost about $60,000,000.

WAR CLAIMS ACT: Under the new plan, the distinction between individuals and corporations is wiped out.

Under existing treaties and agreements, Germany has no claim whatever to any property seized here. In 1946 the U.S. and 17 of its war-time allies agreed to retain German assets in lieu of making any reparations claims against Germany. In 1948 Congress adopted the War Claims Act which provided that the seized properties be sold in this country and the proceeds used to pay war claims of U.S. citizens against Germany. West Germany, in 1952 and again in 1954, agreed to pay its own citizens for properties seized abroad. It has never done so.

In addition to the Administration's own new plan, another bill providing for complete return of the properties will be before Congress, sponsored by Sens. Olin D. Johnson (D-S.C.) and Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.). Also before Congress is a bill to reaffirm Congressional opposition to return of the properties, sponsored by Sen. George Smathers (D-Fla.); a similar bill has been introduced in the House by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.). The 1948 War Claims Act specified that none of the seized assets "shall be returned to former owners thereof or their successors in interest, and the U.S. shall not pay compensation for such property or interest therein."

THE I. G. FARBEN PRIZE: Biggest single prize in the German assets battle is the General Aniline and Film Corp., currently rated as worth about $110,000,000. The firm was originally part of the vast I. G. Farben chemical trust but is presently claimed by Interhandel, a Swiss holding company set up by I. G. Farben. Interhandel has been fighting in U. S. courts since 1948 for return of the property on the ground that it severed all connection with I. G. Farben in 1940; the case is still in litigation.

German interests maintain an active lobby in Washington for return of the seized properties, and Sen. Smathers has charged that Interhandel alone "has lately been spending $350,000 per year or more in this country in support of return." The lobby makes a great point of attracting well-known liberals and Jews to its cause and includes among its backers such distinguished figures as Clarence Pickett and Rabbi Abraham Cronbach. A public relations firm headed by Julius Klein is reported to receive $40,000 a year and expenses from the lobby, and the law firm of Ginsberg, Leventhal and Brown is reported to receive an annual retainer fee of $25,000 plus a cut of the value of any property returned.

A LEGAL WINDFALL: The law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, with which Dulles was formerly associated, is reported to be in line for a windfall profit of some $520,000 for services rendered to a Swedish bank if the Johnston-Dirksen bill is adopted by Congress; it allows attorneys' fees of 10%.

Most active in behalf of the lobby is a group calling itself the Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property. Its officers are Frederick J. Libby, chairman; Dr. Charles S. Collier, a law professor at George Washington University, vice-chairman; and James Finucane, executive secretary.

The committee keeps its propaganda on the highest moral level and its two most repeated catch phrases are the "sanctity of private property" and "an act of grace" (referring to the return of the property). Both these phrases were used in the White House announcement of its change of policy. Finucane has said that the committee wants "to cast a glow of morality over the drive" for return

KONRAD ADENAUER
A pay-off from Dulles

and that "it couples practical interests with idealism." A favorite slogan, coined for it by retired Judge Learned Hand, is that "permanent retention of such [seized] property is a step back to savagery."

EAST IS NOT WEST: But for all its high morality and devotion to principle, the committee finds no difficulty in drawing the line between "practical interests" and "idealism." In an appearance before a Congressional committee in 1955, Dr. Collier was quite emphatic on the practical side when he insisted that steps be taken "to prevent any restoration of funds to the citizens or residents of East Germany which might in any way redound to the advantage of the Soviet Union or to that of the government of East Germany which is at the present time in reality a subservient satellite of the Soviet Union."

He demonstrated his idealism at the same hearing: "In short, the restoration of German and Japanese confiscated properties at the present juncture will be the best possible measure for establishing the legal security of the investments of our own citizens in foreign countries all around the world for all of the expanding future."

QUIZZERS KEEP TRYING

Scientist scoffs at attempts to link Sputniks to spies

PROFESSIONAL witch-hunters were still trying last week to blame "spies" for Russia's scientific lead, but they were bluntly contradicted by Dr. Fred L. Whipple, director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory at Cambridge, Mass., and head of this country's satellite observation system.

He told a meeting of the Associated Press Managing Editors Assn. in New Orleans on Nov. 23: "You have no way in which you can blame spies and saboteurs for their advance. The important point about the satellites is the rate of progress by the Russians. Their rate of progress is greater than our rate of progress."

Dr. Whipple was critical of the U.S. lag in education and said: "Until the time comes when Phi Betta Kappa has the same social standing as the football player, we are going to fall behind in our technological race with the U.S.S.R."

BUSY MR. MORRIS: Two days earlier the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee at a hearing held in Philadelphia renewed its efforts to make it appear that Julius Rosenberg had delivered to the Russians secrets concerning earth satellites, atom-powered planes, anti-missile weapons and space platforms. The charges were never made during the trial.

Committee Counsel Robert Morris visited David Greenglass and Harry Gold at the Federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., and reported his interviews with them at the committee hearing. Gold is serving 30 years and Greenglass 15 as self-confessed spies; it was their testimony that sent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the electric chair in 1953. Morton Sobell, tried with them as a co-conspirator, is serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz.

"BURY THE TRUTH": The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell issued the following statement:

"Seldom a week passes without new developments in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The latest use of Gold and Greenglass demonstrates the continuing effort to bury the powerful truth about this case under new lies. But the willingness of these two perjurers to recite any story to fit any occasion will only result in closer public examination of their unreliability and exposure of their false testimony in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

"Once again we see that this case can never be set to rest until there is a full re-examination and Morton Sobell is set free. Refusal of the courts to revise the Sobell appeals can delay but not prevent the inevitable triumph of the truth, as can be shown by the ever-growing public support for an inquiry into the facts.

"However, each day of work toward this goal is another day in Alcatraz for Morton Sobell. We must find a way for a tremendous public appeal that will unlock the doors of Alcatraz. The Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, which is now planning the next steps, draws strength from the knowledge that the NATIONAL GUARDIAN and its readers can be counted on for all possible help in this fight."

MORE SPY-SCARE: On Nov. 22 Senate committee counsel Morris urged formation of a committee to seek the release of Gold and Greenglass because of their cooperation with the government. He said their release now might prompt others to cooperate in the spy-hunt.

He made it clear the committee will continue its spy-scare and said that the FBI is now, on a tip from Greenglass, looking for an American "paymaster" for the Rosenberg "spy ring" who brought Russian funds from abroad to this country. He said:

"This indicates there are still unexposed members of the Rosenberg ring who may still be in scientific work. When I spoke with him [Greenglass] at Lewisburg Penitentiary yesterday [Nov. 21], he gave us the names of other scientists who may still be working with the communists today. Our committee is conducting a vigorous investigation into their background."

Baltimore Afro-American
Another Dixiecrat goose egg

Of five witnesses before the committee in Philadelphia, four invoked the Fifth Amendment and one was promptly suspended from his job with the Radio Corp. of America. A fifth claimed to be a former lieutenant colonel in the Russian army and said that the Russians had kidnapped some 2,000 German scientists after World War II and put them to work on Soviet projects.

CHINA VISITORS QUIZZED: Meanwhile the House Committee on Un-American Activities questioned behind closed doors four persons who were part of a youth group of 41 who visited China this summer. Following the hearings, chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) told newsmen that three of the four had invoked the Fifth Amendment in response to questions concerning Communist Party membership.

Stanley Faulkner, attorney for two of those questioned, promptly challenged this and said one of his clients had denied CP membership while the other hadn't been asked the question. Rep. Walter conceded that Faulkner was correct.

St. Joseph of Sputnik

ROME, Nov. 11 (UP)—Authorities of the Roman Catholic Church are informally considering selection of a patron sain for space travelers, a Vatican official said today.

It was believed that the most likely patron would be St. Joseph of Copertino, a seventeenth century Italian Franciscan friar. According to tradition, he floated in the air during religious ecstasies.

—N.Y. **Times**, 11/12

HE TELLS NATION ALGERIAN PEACE IS VITAL

Mendes-France: France's man-in-the-wings?

By Anne Bauer
Special to the Guardian

PARIS

THOSE PRESENT in the House of Deputies on the afternoon of Nov. 15 felt they witnessed, if not a historic session, at least one that established a new climate. They felt that perhaps, for a day far in the future, it was preparing a turning point in French politics.

The occasion was solemn. Prime Minister Gaillard was to read to the House the government protest against the delivery of Anglo-American weapons to Tunisia. But Gaillard's statement — vague threats alternating with the outstretched hand — proved disappointing. (Born out of conflicting oil interests and long term Anglo-American designs on French North Africa, the Tunisian incident was hastily packed off to Washington and attempts were made to reduce it to another small "family squabble" in hypocritical NATO fashion.)

The House came alive when, waiting for the Prime Minister to appear, former Premier Mendes-France stepped to the speaker's stand. The Radical leader made one of the most brilliant political speeches of his career. He delivered an outspoken and logical analysis of the country's situation. Listened to in silence by the right, applauded jointly—for the first time in a long while—by Radical, Socialist and Communist deputies, there is little doubt that Mendes-France that day made a vigorous political come-back.

Aux Ecoutes, Paris
"Perhaps by turning Moslem I could marry them both."

His renewed status in French politics was later underscored by the election of Edouard Daladier as president of the Radical Party. Daladier was nominated by Mendes-France and his election without opposition at the party's annual congress in Strasbourg last week was taken to indicate Mendés-France's influence among the rank-and-file.

On Nov. 23, the congress voted in favor of a Mendés-France proposal calling on Gaillard, also a Radical, "to take the initiative of a negotiation with Morocco and Tunisia" to end the Algerian war. Mendés-France dared the Premier to break with part of his parliamentary majority to end the Algerian conflict; but Gaillard rejected the challenge on the ground that this would require a popular front with the Communists.

HIS MAIN POINTS: The Radical leader made these points:

- Finances and foreign politics are singularly interdependent when one must make political protests against a power to which one must turn a moment later for a loan. Gaillard's Tunisian statement was a case in point.
- France's dramatic financial crisis, which lessens its national independence, is caused by too many unproductive expenses weighing heavily on the nation's life. By far the heaviest is the Algerian war. France has 1,230,000 men under arms today, he said, whereas Great Britain, with 25% more people, will have only 650,000 by 1958; and the Soviet Union has recently cut its armed forces by 1,200,000, employing the manpower thus gained in peaceful pursuits. While England has cut its military budget over the past few years, France, between 1954 and 1957, has increased its by 616 billion francs a year.
- Peace can still be established in Algeria. Those who want to continue the war must take the responsibility; pay the bill, drop half-measures and go all of the way. They must create a war economy and introduce wartime austerity. There is no other alternative.

WHAT WAR MEANS: The cost of the Algerian war is being kept from the country, said Mendes-France as his speech took on the grave note of peace appeals anywhere in time of war. We have to look to foreign publications to find even an estimate of that cost: 7-800 billion francs budgetary expenses alone, according to the British review, **The Banker.** He concluded:

"War is austerity—or else, it means financial, monetary, political and military disaster. Peace can still be won; but if you desire to pursue the present policy, you have not the right to hide from the country the dangers it risks—nor the true remedies available."

Whether Algeria's disaster will be called "financial" or any other name, whether it will come the day after tomorrow or much later, the ice that froze each left-wing anti-government group into its own close limits seems to be melting. And in the last weeks, other men in other political groups have begun to look to the time of a real change in French Algerian policies (which condition all French politics). They do it by refusing posts in the present government and by refusing to agree with its policies.

MITTERAND'S ROLE: Two men conspicuously looking in that direction are the Socialist Deputy Gaston Defferre, and one of France's ambitious-young-men-with-a-political-future, Deputy Francois Mitterand.

Mitterand, on the left fringe of Pleven's UDSR, associate of Mendes-France in the long defunct Republican Front, has lately seemed to be at odds with him over Algeria. The truth is that the differences are essentially formal. It is significant also that Mitterand has moved closer to the "dissident" Radical leader Edgar Faure, who, with Mendes-France, is one of the recognized financial "brains" in the present Assembly. Faure, after his recent China trip, has become one of the most eager partisans of normalized Franco-Chinese economic relations.

PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE
He offered a solution

SOCIALIST OPPOSITION: Gaston Defferre, Minister of French Overseas Territories in the Mollet Cabinet, won a great deal of prestige as the sponsor of a successful interim status of autonomy for French Black Africa. Long an outspoken enemy of Mollet's Algerian policies, Defferre declined to take part in the tentative Mollet cabinet the Socialist leader set up last month when he prepared to become Prime Minister for the second time.

Party discipline still keeps the internal Socialist opposition from showing in House votes. But it has not been able to prevent the Socialist minority group —the only major one in French SP history—to grow and gather strength. At the last strategic meeting of the SP National Council early last month, the minority opposition made a showing of 45% in the face of leader Mollet.

These are some of the background movements in French domestic politics that are worth watching as the Gaillard government, severely handicapped by the unprecedented economic crisis, conveniently kept in power for the present by French-American and French-NATO difficulties, goes on its unpromising way.

Peace manifesto

(Continued from Page 1)

munique said, is based on "principles of complete equality, respect for territorial integrity, state independence and sovereignty and non-interference in one another's affairs . . . Mutual aid is part and parcel of these relations. . . . The processes of the Socialist revolution and the building of socialism are governed by a number of basic laws applicable in all countries embarking on a socialist course." These laws included:

- An alliance of workers, farmers and other working people, led by the working class of which the Marxist-Leninist party is the core.
- Establishment of "one form or another of the dictatorship of the proletariat."
- Public ownership of the basic means of production, gradual socialist reconstruction of agriculture and planned economic development.
- "Socialist revolution in the sphere of ideology and culture and the creation of a numerous intelligentsia devoted" to the working people and socialism.
- "Solidarity of the working class of the country in question with the working class of other countries, that is, proletarian internationalism."

NO MECHANICAL IMITATION: However, the communique said, "these laws manifest themselves everywhere alongside a great variety of historic national peculiarities and traditions which must by all means be taken into account . . . Marxism-Leninism calls for a creative application of the general principles of the socialist revolution and socialist construction depending on the concrete conditions of each country and rejects mechanical imitation . . . of the Communist parties of other countries."

But all Communist parties must guard against "revisionism" which "paralyzes the revolutionary energy of the working class and demands . . . restoration of capitalism" and "dogmatism and sectarianism" which "lead to the isolation of the party from the masses."

IMPERIALISM AND PEACE: Noting that "over 700,000,000 people have shaken off the colonial yoke," the communique said that "imperialism is heading toward a decline." The economy of the imperialist countries and of the capitalist world as a whole "remains shaky and unstable." High business activity in these countries is maintained to some extent by an "arms drive" and by an attempt — under the pretext of "combating communism" — "to bring more and more countries under their dominion." But "there is a sharpening of contradictions" within the capitalist countries and between one another.

"The defense of peace is the most important world-wide task of the day," the communique said. It urged all workers' parties to "support the efforts of all states, parties, organizations, movements and individuals who champion peace and oppose war, who want peaceful coexistence, collective security in Europe and Asia, reduction of armaments and prohibition of the use and tests of nuclear weapons."

Communist and workers' parties in socialist countries—where they have an "opportunity to establish close relations with the broad masses of the people"—were asked to "constantly rely" on the people and make them "fully realize that they are masters of their own country." It considered "of great importance . . . the measures taken in recent years by the socialist countries to expand socialist democracy and encourage criticism and self-criticism."

POLICY OF CO-EXISTENCE: "The main content of our epoch," the communique said, "is the transition from capitalism to socialism which was begun by the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia . . . In our epoch, world development is determined by the course and results of the competition between two diametrically opposed social systems."

The signers agreed that the "principle of peaceful coexistence of the two systems . . . is the sound basis of the foreign policy of the socialist countries." This policy "coincides with the five principles [of co-existence] advanced" by China and India and with the Bandung program.

It was concluded that the signing nations should have "bilateral meetings of leading personnel" and "more representative conferences" when needed of Communist and workers' parties "to discuss current problems, share experience, study each other's views and attitudes and concert action in the joint struggle for . . . peace, democracy and socialism."

NIXON'S READY: With the NATO heads-of-government meeting scheduled for Dec. 16, top Western leaders withheld comment on the Moscow communique. The U.S. State Dept. found it full of "vast distortions."

To more disinterested observers the communique seemed to mean that the socialist states, after a long period of "reappraisal," have agreed to strive for a common goal through different but clearly defined roads and have placed world peace at the top of the agenda.

THE CRUCIAL QUESTION: To them the following was the most significant passage in the communique:

"The question of war or peaceful coexistence is now the crucial question of world policy. At present the forces of peace have so grown that there is a real possibility of averting wars . . . The cause of peace is upheld by the powerful forces of our era: the invincible camp of socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union; the peace-loving countries of Asia and Africa forming [with] the socialist countries a broad peace front; the international working class and above all its vanguard, the Communist parties; the [colonial] liberation movement; the mass peace movement of the peoples; the peoples of European countries who have proclaimed neutrality, the peoples of Latin America and the masses in the imperialist countries who are [resisting] a new war."

YUGOSLAV POSITION: Speculation continued over Yugoslavia's refusal to sign. Feeling in the West seemed to be that Belgrade, now negotiating a new economic aid agreement with Washington, wished to avoid alignment with any bloc. Ambassador Micunovic said Belgrade did not sign the communique because "we did not agree with it."

Yugoslavia, however, endorsed a peace manifesto issued in Moscow on Nov. 22 by Communist party leaders of 64 countries (the U.S. Communists were not present). The manifesto asked an end to the arms race, ban on nuclear weapons tests, dissolution of military blocs and bases on foreign soil, peaceful coexistence and world-wide trade and economic cooperation.

CASTRO OFFERS A PROGRAM FOR THE PEOPLE

Why the sugar fields are burning in Cuba

By Elmer Bendiner

ONE YEAR AFTER FIDEL CASTRO was officially declared killed in a landing on the eastern end of Cuba, his revolt against dictator Fulgencio Batista had caught on. Revolutionaries last week were setting on fire the tobacco and sugar fields. Secret radio stations were carrying Castro's communiques. From his headquarters somewhere in the Sierra Maestra mountains he reportedly announced a program far different from the vague promise of his earlier days which had been only a battle cry: "Down with Batista."

The program, published in the Nov. 30 issue of the **Nation** which said it reprinted it from an official Castro paper in Costa Rica, is a far-reaching economic platform. It could cost Fidel Castro some support from politicos and landowners whose chief quarrel with Batista is that he elbowed them away from the public trough.

SIX-POINT PROGRAM: Castro proposes nationalization of the telephone and electric systems, owned by U.S. capital; a "final settlement of the land problem" by turning small farms over to the tenant farmers who now till them; a profit-sharing scheme for employes in all industrial, mining and mercantile enterprises, many of which are U.S.-financed.

The program listed six points:

1. Tenant farmers on parcels of less than 170 acres to be given the land outright; present landlords to be compensated by the government on the basis of rents that would be paid over the next 10 years.

2. Workers to get 30% of the profits of all industries including the profitable sugar refineries.

3. Small sugar farmers to be guaranteed 500 tons of the sugar quota assigned to Cuba by the Intl. Sugar Council. (The big plantations usually sell their sugar first. The little farmers fill in what's left of the quota.)

4. Fortunes of "grafters and embezzlers in all previous governments" to be confiscated and turned over to social security, hospitals, asylums and settlement houses.

5. "Close solidarity with the democratic nations of the American continents." Refugees from tyrannies in "sister nations" to be given "generous asylum, brotherhood and bread."

6. Nationalization of electric and telephone trusts; collection of back taxes owed by the companies along with "illegally excessive income they have garnered through their rates."

NO CONCESSIONS: Castro included in his aims industrialization, solution of Cuba's staggering, chronic unemployment which Castro estimated as greater than in France, which has eight times Cuba's population; reforms in health and education, "along with the attainment of civil liberty and political democracy."

Cubans, who have a stormy, almost unbroken history of revolt, customarily take a long critical look at leaders and promises. The opposition in Cuba is splintered. The trade unionists and sugar workers still respect the Left whose leaders have been killed, imprisoned, driven into exile or into hiding.

Politicians of earlier regimes also fish in Cuba's stormy waters. Many of them mastermind plots from Miami, New York or Mexico. Their value lies less in their influence in Cuba than in their ability to negotiate money and arms deals. Even after the **Nation** story they stuck to their line: that Castro stood for Batista's ouster and nothing more.

A CAUSE IS NEEDED: Until recently Castro stood uncertainly at the head of all these efforts, binding them loosely to his own cause as the likeliest instrument to depose the dictator. As Batista's savage repressions grew throughout the island Cubans were willing to go along with Castro. But the revolution, to be successful, would have to promise more than Batista's ouster; it would have to give Cubans something to fight for. It would have to come to grips with the bread-and-land problems that plague Cuba in the midst of its alleged boom. Otherwise the revolution could scarcely hope to move out of the hills and guerilla warfare into climatic mass action.

TORCH OF FREEDOM

These leaflets have been circulated throughout Cuba. The one on the left touches off the revolution's big push with the words, "YA"—NOW. It calls on Cubans to burn the sugar and tobacco crop of the big plantations in order to topple dictator Batista. The one on the right, a bulletin of the Sabotage Squad, tells how to do it: by homemade incendiary grenades, by gasoline-soaked sponges tied to rats' tails or by shot from slingshots or with bow and arrow.

POR LA LIBERTAD DE CUBA
EDITADO POR
SAVIUR CANCIÓ
Oct. 1957
Mexico
candela
¡YA!
SAVIUR
OTROS METODOS:
AMARRANDO A LA CINTURA DE UN HURON O DE UN GATO UN ALAMBRE DE COBRE CON UNA ESPONJA O ESTOPA ENCENDIDA CON GASOLINA
hurón
caña
tirafle
cha
TROZO DE MEDIA PULGADA DE FOSFORO VIVO
ESTOPA O ESPONJA CON GASOLINA O LUZ BRILLANTE— EL ALAMBRE DE COBRE DEBE TENER UN METRO O METRO Y MEDIO DE LARGO— EL ANIMAL CORRE SIEMPRE HACIA LA CAÑA LLEVANDO LA CANDELA, MUCHAS VECES HASTA UN KILOMETRO— GENERALMENTE EL ANIMAL SE SALVA.
casa de
tabaco
tapados

Whatever effect Castro's program might have in Miami and New York, where politicians are already hand-picking Cuba's next "provisional president," it was certain to electrify Cuba. It comes at a time of the revolution's big push.

THE CRITICAL TIME: At the end of the summer Batista predicted a bumper sugar crop of 6,500,000 tons. The rebels vowed that Batista would never take his cut out of this crop. In October the sugar-cane was prepared for the harvesting. The rainy season was drawing to a close. In late December or January the harvest would begin. From mid-November to the end of the year was the critical season for the revolution.

Early in November leaflets circulated throughout the sugar fields. They bore the insignia of "Organizacion Autentica —Army of the Cuban Revolution" and they were signed: "M. Kelyn, chief of operations." Here are excerpts:

"At the end of the last century Cuba was an enslaved country. Thousands of men, women and children died for the freedom of their country. The foreigner ruled the island with Cuban blood. There was only one way to win freedom. And that was to carry the flaming torch from East to West . . . The fire destroyed but it also purified . . . Today in 1957 Cuba is again in the hands of the foreigner. Cuba is an occupied country . . . The cane fields must be burned beginning the 15th of November. Do not hesitate. It is your duty. Perhaps Cuba will be a little poorer. But **they,** the enemy, will be able to rob less and they will have no money to pay their **beasts** [a term the rebels use for Batista's agents.]

"Batista cannot last if the harvest fails. Then, when the tryant is in his tomb . . . we shall reap the greatest harvest such as Cuba has never had. There will be a harvest of liberty, a harvest of love. It will be YOUR HARVEST, not Batista's." A note cautioned incendiaries to concentrate on the big plantations and spare the property of small farmers.

HOW TO DO IT: Along with the call came Bulletin No. 1 of the "Sabotage Unit," detailing the manufacture of chemical incendiary bombs and instructions in setting sugar and tobacco fields afire with gasoline-soaked sponges tied to the tails of rats which are then sent chasing through the fields. For the tender-hearted the bulletin added the note: "The animals will generally escape."

At 3 p.m. on Nov. 11 Cuban fields began to burn. By the end of the week reports said $3,000,000 worth of sugar had gone up in flames. Fifty tobacco sheds in Pinar del Rio were burned down. The Army announced it had killed four rebels caught firing a field near Manzanillo in Oriente province. After that strict press censorship shut off all news and none knew if Cuba was burning or the fires lighted in the Sierra Madre were fizzling out.

THE DOCTORS SUFFER: Signs of the Batista terror were seen despite the censor. The Cuban Medical Assn. complained to the World Medical Assn. that doctors were being tortured and killed for treating wounded rebels. The complaint gave details: In Taguasco on Oct. 24 Dr. Jorge Ruiz Ramirez was asked to attend a rebel named Palmero who was wounded in the spine. The doctor took his patient in a cab bound for the clinic at Sancti Spiritus. An Army patrol caught up with them, took them instead to the barracks at Jiquima de Pelaez and killed the doctor, the patient and the taxi driver. The doctor's body was found, his skull crushed by a rifle butt, his body riddled with rifle shots.

HOW WILL U.S. STAND? Until recently even conservative circles in the U.S. seemed to favor Castro. Some Cubans thought that perhaps the U.S. State Dept. was keeping its foot in every door and might approve of Castro if he merely replaced Batista and made no other sweeping changes. But timed with Castro's program came two developments that seemed to forecast a hardening of opinion in official U.S. circles. In Key West, Fla., police arrested 31 Cubans for allegedly loading the little yacht Philomar III with rifles and ammunition for a new "invasion" by rebels. They were charged with violating the Neutrality Act and the National Firearms Act. Earlier the U.S. government admitted that a freighter had left a New Jersey port loaded with arms for Batista purchased from U.S. government stocks. The shipment included bombs and rockets.

The only protest came from Cubans.

GOING TO CHINA AND N. KOREA

Powell-Schuman lawyer gets passport

Special to the GUARDIAN

SAN FRANCISCO

THE STATE DEPT. on Nov. 20 granted A. L. Wirin, attorney for John and Sylvia Powell and Julian Schuman, permission to travel to China and North Korea to gather evidence needed to counter charges of sedition brought by the Dept. of Justice against the three defendants.

The charges against the Powells and Schuman grew out of articles which appeared in the **China Monthly Review,** published in Shanghai before and during the Korean War. The Powells were publishers and Schuman a staff member of the **Review.**

The government's passport action came only after Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman threatened on Nov. 1 to throw out the case unless Wirin was permitted to go to China and North Korea within 30 days.

On two previous occasions the State Dept. had refused to validate Wirin's passport for the two "off-limits" countries on the ground that to do so would injure "the best interests of the United States." The judge ruled, however, that "the defendants have their constitutional right to present evidence that their magazine's alleged statements 'were not false and not . . . published with criminal intent.'"

Wirin told the San Francisco **Chronicle** he expected to leave within a "couple of weeks." He rejected the suggestion that he may face "abnormal physical risks" because the Chinese government does not observe the "code of civilized nations." Nothing has happened, he said, to others who entered China, even without passports, including three newsmen and 41 American students.

Among the more than 100 persons Wirin expects to interview are Chou En-lai, premier and foreign minister of China, and Kim Il Sung, premier of North Korea.

THE MEDITERRANEAN CONCEPT

Can Israel make friends in Afro-Asia?

By Ursula Wassermann
Guardian staff correspondent

TEL AVIV

A RECENT SURVEY by two scientists attached to the famous Weizmann Institute at Rehovot provided statistical proof—on the basis of several thousand samples of finger-prints taken from different ethnic groups—that the similarity between Jews from Germany and Jews from Yemen, for example, was greater than that between German Jews and German non-Jews or other North Europeans.

It was also established that Jews show greater similarity in physical characteristics to other Mediterranean peoples, such as Arabs, Corsicans, Sicilians, Greeks, Turks, than to Anglo-Saxons, Russians, Indians, etc. Thus, what sociologists and anthropologists have known long ago has now been put in terms of statistics: Jews, originally a Mediterranean people, have, wherever the ratio of inter-marriage has been low, retained their original characteristics.

THE MEDITERRANIAN CONCEPT: The publication of this data coincides with a certain trend in Israeli foreign policy: the so-called Mediterranean concept, usually ascribed to Israel's Ambassador to the U.S. Abba Eban, but of late heavily plugged by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Golda Meir. In political terms, this concept was decisively expressed in Israel's adherence to the Eisenhower Doctrine and in her repeated requests for explicit security guarantees from the U.S. It foresees the integration of Israel into a Mediterranean bloc, comprising the other NATO countries of this region: France, Italy, Greece and Turkey.

Relations with Turkey and France have been close for some time; a new envoy has just been appointed to Greece, and Mrs. Meir held top-level talks with the Italian Foreign Minister on her return from the UN General Assembly last week. Italian businessmen are arriving here in increasing numbers and Italian capital is showing greater interest in investment in Israel and exploiting the country's natural resources, with emphasis on oil and mineral deposits.

HE'S AN OLD COWHAND . . . ON THE NEGEV SAND
An Arkansas cowboy teaches Israelis about cattle breeding and riding the range as a means of solving the country's meat shortage.

TIES WITH BURMA AND GHANA: The Mediterranean concept is motivated by economic as well as security considerations. Integration into this type of Mediterranean bloc, closely tied to the West, might in turn lead to Israel's participation in the European Market agreements and Payments Union, and correspondingly closer relations with Western Germany, including diplomatic recognition and the exchange of envoys.

This trend toward complete integration with the West, crystalized in the last few years, finds its official counter-weight in Israel's attempts to escape from her almost total isolation within the Asian-African realm. This isolation was emphasized by her exclusion from Bandung and —quite apart from the continued Arab hostility—by India's persistent refusal to establish diplomatic relations.

While diplomatic ties and some commercial contacts exist with Japan and the Philippines, the only Asian country with which Israel maintains close relations is Burma, where several hundred Israeli technical advisers have been stationed for several years. Last June a new type of economic agreement was signed between Israel and Burma. It provided for the establishment of joint enterprises in the manufacture of rubber tires, ceramics, glassware, paints and varnish. Israel has made a similar agreement with Ghana.

AND WITH NIGERIA: Diplomatic relations between Israel and Ghana were established immediately after Ghana became independent. Trade with Ghana began officially last May, when Israel shipped the first 1,000 tons of cement to Accra. Since then, several Ghana Cabinet members have paid an official visit to Israel, and Israel's chief-of-staff, Moshe Dayan, has been the guest of Prime Minister Nkrumah. Ghana has requested technical assistance from Israel, and several hundred Israelis have gone to Ghana or are preparing to do so. Joint enterprises on the Burmese model are being established: the most important to date is the Black Star Line which will begin operations shortly.

The current visit to this country of C. D. Acran, Minister of Development of Western Nigeria, promises a similar development. Last week Acran told a press conference that "Israel can make an important contribution to the development of Nigeria and the carrying out of her first Five Year Plan" through providing the know-how in the establishment of industrial enterprises. He said that Nigeria was ready to pay with rubber, wood, cocoa and cotton for Israeli goods and services.

NEUTRALITY ONLY WAY OUT: These attempts to establish closer contacts with Asian and African countries—also emphasized by the recent visit of Persian journalists here—are to be welcomed, provided they represent an honest attempt to integrate Israel into the Afro-Asian realm. However, as long as it only runs parallel to the continued frantic efforts to join the Western military bloc, Israel's foreign policy will, at best, suffer from schizophrenia and at worst be accused of conscious double-dealing. Asian-African opinion as a whole will show little confidence in a country which, in their minds, has once fronted for Anglo-French interests and remains determined to be absorbed into a Western military alliance.

The policy of friendship with all nations, which Ben-Gurion and his foreign minister proclaim, will remain a myth as long as Israel is tied to one of two major power blocs. It will be accepted at its face value only if and when Israel decides upon a policy of complete neutrality. As Dr. Nahum Goldman, president of the World Zionist Organization, said in a speech here last week, Israel should have adhered to neutralism from the beginning, if for no other reason than self interest. It was folly to think, he added, that Israel could prosper while the cold war was being waged.

GARCIA FACES INFLATION AND BASES PROBLEMS

Voters had little choice in the Philippine elections

THE RESULTS of the Nov. 12 Philippines national election — the third since independence—generally lived up to expectations, but there were a few minor surprises.

About 50% of the 7,000,000 eligible voters went to the polls. A violent typhoon prevented many from voting in central and northern Luzon. As expected, Nationalist Party candidate Carlos P. Garcia—former Vice President who became President when Ramon Magsaysay died in a plane crash last March—won the presidential race. The Nationalists also won a majority in the House and Senate.

The election was marred by violence and shot through with wholesale bribery and corruption. At least 19 persons were reported killed in attacks attributed to the Nationalists. Although Philippines law bars candidates from spending more than $15,000 in campaign funds, both the Nationalists and the Liberal Party spent "funds equivalent to millions of dollars . . . on vote-buying, patronage deals with political bosses and expensive advertising" (N.Y. Times, 11/11).

MONEY VS. VIRTUE: Garcia, however, had an edge on his rival, sugar baron José Yulo of the Liberal Party. While Yulo distributed handbills indicating endorsement by the Catholic Church, Garcia as the incumbent President could and did use the government machinery to his advantage, lavishly dispensing "patronage, favors, pork-barrel appropriations and foreign exchange permits" (Times, 11/8). After Garcia's victory the Manila Times commented: "Virtue is its own reward, but money is something you can buy votes with."

Voters nevertheless could not stomach Garcia's running mate, playboy José Laurel Jr. They elected as Vice President Diosdado Macapagal, Liberal Party candidate. Another surprise was the remarkable showing made by former Magsaysay protege Manuel P. Manahan, who gave up his newspaper and organized the Progressive Party with little financial backing. Although the typhoon hit the areas where Manahan was most popular, he ran a close third in an election in which Garcia got 40% of the votes cast.

WILD INFLATION: The Garcia administration faces serious domestic and foreign policy problems. Land reforms and industrialization plans have been talked about but never put into effect. There is galloping inflation in the country. Rich landlords and middlemen spend lavish amounts of foreign exchange in importing luxury goods from the U.S., while they avoid paying customs dues and income taxes. Dollar reserves have dropped from $230,000,000 early this year to $100,000,000.

In a nation of 22,000,000, more than 2,000,000 are unemployed. Wages have remained low, but the cost of living has risen fantastically. Factory workers earn about $18 a week, white collar workers about $15. Home grown onions cost 60 cents a pound, oranges $1.50 a dozen, milk 80 cents a quart. Butter, eggs, meat, flour and canned goods are usually beyond the means of the average worker, since much of these foodstuffs are imported from the U.S. and Australia.

TROUBLE ABOUT BASES: Garcia will have to tackle the potentially explosive U.S. military bases agreement. This is bogged down over title to the land on which the bases are situated and jurisdiction over U.S. personnel committing off-duty offenses within base areas. Serious questions are being raised about allowing the U.S. to consider the Philippines as essential to the chain of American strongpoints extending to Japan and the Aleutians.

With the Communist Party outlawed and the Hukbalahap (People's Liberation Army) forces considerably weakened, voters had little choice and the election was largely a formality.

CARLOS GARCIA
A helping hand from the U.S.

Garcia and Yulo were two sides of the same coin. Manahan copied the late Magsaysay and Sen. Claro Recto opposed too close a tie with the U.S.; but neither had a convincing land reform and industrialization program—the two issues uppermost in the minds of the Filipinos.

After 11 years of independence, the Philippines is still far from being "the show-case of Western democracy in the Orient."

Grace Lorch at Bill of Rights dinner

THE EMERGENCY Civil Liberties Committee is sponsoring a Bill of Rights anniversary celebration in New York on Dec. 17 with a dinner at the Hotel New Yorker at 7 p.m. The guest of honor will be Mrs. Grace Lorch of Little Rock, Ark., who came to the defense of a Negro girl student when violence broke out at Central High School there. Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, of Central Methodist Church, Detroit, will speak on "When Democracy Falters." The dinner is $10. Reservations may be obtained by writing ECLC, 421 Seventh Av., N.Y.C. 1, or calling OXford 5, 2683.

Do your Holiday shopping through GBS — See p. 12

GOODBYE MR. YESTERDAY

Western influence disintegrates in Asia

By Cedric Belfrage

LONDON

THE TWO WHIRLING sputniks agitated London's **Daily Mirror** (biggest sale on earth) into a series of front, middle and back-page scare-type spreads urging "another revolution" in "too sleepy, TOO DAMN SMUG" Britain. The "Britain must win!" trumpet calls were adorned with pictures of a symbolic "Mr. Yesterday" with a rolled umbrella (which in the "revolution" must yield to a slide rule) and a bowler hat (to be replaced by a "space helmet"). The revolution was urgently needed in education, the minds of parents and the government's "attitude towards scientific skill."

Britain, the U.S., and other NATO governments huddling in Paris were reacting to Moscow's scientific challenge, coupled with its proposals for tension-relaxing summit talks, in terms of a still more hectic arms race. Leading with Adlai Stevenson to "advise" on foreign policy for the NATO Council meeting, the State Dept. showed its "desperate need to obtain new ideas" of which it was "tragically destitute" (**Manchester Guardian**, 11/13).

"PEOPLE'S BANDUNG": The press barely noticed the disintegration of Western influence in the increasingly decisive nations of Asia and Africa. Repudiation of Western brinkmanship by more than half the world's population had been greatly speeded up by the sputnik challenge, to which their response was quite different. To most Africans and Asians it was now clear that even if their problem were one of military security, the West could not solve it; and that for help in solving their real problems they must look elsewhere.

The real problems of completing the rout of imperialism, and of abolishing want and squalor by modern technology, were to be tackled at an African and Asian Peoples' Conference in Cairo later this month. This "people's Bandung" of some 40 nations was shaping up not as an anti-Western gabfest but as a mutual-aid effort based on independence and non-aggression.

"We will," said Egypt's President Nasser to Indian MP Anup Singh of the Conference preparatory committee, "go to any limits to accommodate the Western powers," but only if these principles were respected. Nasser added that the U.S.S.R. had offered aid to his country "without political strings" when "it was absolutely denied us by the West." Such aid was welcome from any source.

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"Let's see, just where are we now?"

THEY KNOW THE HORRORS FIRST-HAND
In Tokyo thousands demonstrated against Britain's H-bomb tests last month.

STORM OVER CHIANG: The Cairo conference was to follow two others in which the decline of Western prestige has just been dramatized. In Damascus last month, Asian and African jurists from British and French colonies and ex-colonies got together with their opposite numbers from Japan, India and the U.S.S.R. and from the Western oil domains of Iraq and Kuwait. They exchanged views and plans for "justice, law, the service of the peoples and peace" in a world "standing on the rim of a volcano" (Syrian Justice Minister Kuzberi), and against unequal treaties and military bases (Iraq Bar Assn. president).

In New Delhi, U.S. delegates to the Intl. Red Cross conference brought a storm over their heads by forcing the admission of representatives from Chiang Kai-shek's "Republic of China." India's Mme. Amrit Kaur, the chairman, led her delegation out of the conference in a protest which was followed by many others. The Indian press condemned the U.S. for its "grave abuse of India's hospitality" and "contemptible, shameful" tactics in injecting into a humanitarian gathering its "Far Eastern policy based on political fantasy . . . the U.S. seems determined to prevent any reduction of international tension."

The **Hindustan Standard** said it would not be "easily forgotten that the first Intl. Red Cross conference held on Asian soil caused deep humiliation to the largest Asian countries, India and China." Peking's **Peoples Daily** said China would stay out of international organizations rather than tolerate the "two Chinas conspiracy," and that if the U.S. didn't recognize China "for a century it will do China no harm." The protests were echoed in the press of Burma and other "neutral" Asian countries.

"LITTLE WARS" GO ON: In face of such behavior, the whizzing sputniks had reduced to zero the propaganda potential for the West of recent Soviet misdemeanors. In Japan, which renewed its protest to all H-powers against nuclear tests, special concern was expressed about Washington's rejection of the Moscow "summit talks" plea and London's refusal to halt tests at Christmas Island. In Pakistan, the Urdu paper **Jung** welcomed Moscow's proposal as "proving Russia's love for peace."

Nations struggling out of colonialism looked around the world and saw Britain continuing its "little war" in Oman, stalling on Cyprus and stirring tribal dissension in Ghana; France, unabashed by angry questions in its National Assembly, carrying on its Nazi-style reign of terror in Algeria which had produced an Algerian counter-terror in Paris; and the Netherlands and Australia, in a joint statement, shrugging off all independence claims for West Irian (Western New Guinea), last stronghold of Dutch imperialism in Indonesia.

Free Indonesia, where people's organizations planned a mass boycott of Dutch enterprises, warned of "serious consequences politically and economically" to Dutch and Australian interests. In Malaya, the W. Irian affair was cited by Ra'ayat Party president Ahmad Boestaman in a denunciation of the British-Malayan military agreement and a charge that the colonialists were "trying by every means to stage a comeback" in Britain's partially-freed colony.

ASIA TURNS TO MOSCOW: Meanwhile Ceylon accepted a Soviet offer to send experts for development of its oil deposits, and India, cold-shouldered by the U.S., arranged a 500-million-ruble credit for industrial development in its second five-year plan. Under-developed countries looked enviously at China's rapid advance, aided by credits and know-how from the only government that seemed able and willing to assist their industrialization.

At a rally in honor of Soviet visitors, Peking steel workers paid tribute to the Soviet experts who had made their now-booming plant possible. Nearby a great Soviet Education exhibition was formally opened, with Chinese professors urging "study of Soviet methods . . . in pre-school education, spare-time education for workers and peasants, and wiping out illiteracy."

The Peking press seemed to speak for most of Asia when it called Western supremacy "gone for all time," and told the West it would "run into a dead end" by trying to regain the lead "along the path of the arms race." In communities all across the continent Asians celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution; in China it was nation-wide.

SUKARNO VIEWS MARXISM: While chairman Mao discussed the lines of further peaceful co-operation with Khrushchev in Moscow, vice-chairman Chu Teh, hero of the Long March, reemphasized to a Peking mass meeting that the era before November, 1917, was "only the pre-history of human society." In Tibet the Dalai Lama paid tribute to the Soviets' "incomparably rapid" achievements in science and technology, which had played a decisive part in "quenching the flames of imperialist aggression and preserving world peace."

From Indonesia, President Sukarno contributed to Moscow's **New Times** (11/1) a masterly analysis of the meaning of the 1917 revolution to Asia. Asian struggles for independence had been influenced, he wrote, by the revolutionary struggles in Britain, the U.S., France, Italy, Ireland, Turkey and other lands to the west. These, however, had "inspired us but could give us little guidance in our particular problems. It was left to the October Revolution to do that."

After World War I, the West had mocked President Wilson's "self-determination of peoples" call by its continued imperialism, while Moscow's similar pledges had been honored in the observance in Asia. Although "the conventional Marxist analysis and view did not apply" in Asian countries of varying development, "the Marxist **method** of analysis did and still does." Sukarno praised the Bolshevik Revolution not as "an example for colonial countries" but as "a catalyst": "We learned a new scientific approach to our problems," and now "look to a future of very rapid, almost explosive evolution" into modern independent states.

NATO'S ARMS RACE FRENZY: In the West, there were few **Daily Mirrors** to see even dimly the need for a revolution in thinking to cope with the quick-changing world of the sputnik era. London's **Times** gave featured readers'-letter space to the thesis of a Sir Bryan Matthews that Sputnik II was a propaganda hoax. The "socialist" **Daily Herald** front-paged a call to the government to "Stop This Dithering"—about the "flaunting of prostitution" in London.

While NATO delegates puffed over how to restore the Western arms-race "lead," two Labourites in Parliament deplored the rejection of all Soviet peace moves even when Moscow accepted Western proposals. The new "arms race frenzy" and attempt to rebuild the NATO system, said one MP, would "destroy British sovereignty and ultimately undermine the UN." His words were reported in Asia, but not in London.

At the third blast of its editorial trumpet, the **Mirror's** "new revolution" began in Britain and "Mr. Yesterday" shrank from 13 inches over 3 columns to 3¼ over one. The **Mirror** headline that day:

The Palace: A dramatic change

NO MORE DEBS, SAYS THE QUEEN

Vicky in New Statesman, London

Gen. Sarnoff was not aboard

IN THE WAKE of the Soviet launching of their satellite, came denials from both government and industrial sources stating that we were in no race with the Russians, and that we had known for sometime that the USSR was going to beat us.

Well . . .

This is not the impression created by ads in **Scientific American**, ads from companies all claiming that they were contributing to what was to be the first earth satellite launched.

Of particular interest was an "Important" communication that RCA sent out to their ad carriers. RCA was fortunate enough in that by the time they jumped on the band wagon, the satellite had already been launched.

This important notice they sent out was an "emergency revision of insertion order." They were pulling their ad, which in glowing terms described in a most dramatic manner, how RCA equipment would be aboard "The first man-made moon in all history."

—**The Daily Collegian**, Wayne State University, Oct. 15

N.Y. NEGRO POPULATION SOARS

Northern governors to meet on jimcrow

By Louis Burnham

THE VERDICT is practically unanimous among Negroes that—though the living is by no means easy anywhere—Chicago is better than Birmingham. Most, lacking Rep. Adam Powell's gift for hyperbole, may not claim that they'd "rather be a lamp post in Harlem than Mayor of Atlanta." But there's no question how the votes would go in a popularity contest between these two great metropolitan centers.

In fact, Negroes are voting with their feet every day, leaving the Southern countryside, hamlets and big cities, crowding into already over-burdened Northern ghettos.

Yes, the North offers a better living for Negroes than the South—but that's not saying much. A mounting mass of sociological evidence and a succession of bitterly fought battles for common civil rights indicate that Northern jimcrow looms as one of the nation's most acute social problems in the years ahead.

POPULATION SHIFT: Recent articles by Carl T. Rowan in the **Saturday Evening Post and** Morton Grodzins in **Scientific American** (GUARDIAN 10/28) highlighted this fact. The latest documentary proof comes in the form of population statistics released Nov. 18 by Charles Abrams, chairman of the N.Y. State Commission Against Discrimination. The SCAD report reveals a 44% increase in N.Y. State's non-white population since 1950; in New York City the growth has been 41.3%. (More than 97% of all non-whites in N.Y. State are Negroes.)

While the Negro population in the five boroughs of New York has been increasing by 420,211 (from 775,516 to 1,105,737) in the past seven years, the white population has decreased by 416,707. Negroes, who were not quite 10% of the city's population in 1950, now constitute almost 15% and are expected to rise to one-third by 1970.

In the newer areas of Negro migration on the West Coast the increase has been even more spectacular. The San Francisco - Oakland Negro population vaulted by almost 200% in the 1940-50 decade; in Los Angeles the rise was 117% during the same period, followed by another 45% increase between 1950 and 1956.

BETTER, BUT . . .: For the first time in their lives the new Negro migrants in the Northern big cities can walk unfettered by the legal shackles of punitive jimcrow ordinances and statutes. They have the right to vote; there is no barrier in law to attending school with whites; there is a greater chance to learn new skills and to work at better jobs; and less need to fear mob violence and public humiliation.

But, despite the legal fiction of equality, the Negro soon finds that jimcrow is his lifelong companion North as well as South. His rebellion against this condition—and the stubborn resistance of Northern communities to change—foreshadow for years to come, in Carl Rowan's view, "unnecessary violence, political rancor, racial bitterness and general upheaval."

Tapley in Amsterdam News
Obstructing the view!

Against this background the Governors of 12 Northern states will meet in New York on Dec. 12 in an effort to strengthen their anti-discrimination programs. The invitation, issued by Gov. Averell Harriman of New York and Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams, states: "We believe that all states with effective laws for the protection of minorities should at this time assess the situation in the light of what they have accomplished to date and outline a program that will accelerate the fulfillment of their objectives."

POLITICAL MOTIVE: In addition to Harriman and Williams, the other conferees will be: Governors McNichols of Colorado, Ribicoff of Connecticut, Furcolo of Massachusetts, Freeman of Minnesota, Meyner of New Jersey, Holmes of Oregon, Leader of Pennsylvania, Roberts of Rhode Island, Roselini of Washington and Thomson of Wisconsin. The latter is the only Republican in the group and political observers saw in this fact a political motive on the part of the Democrats. This suspicion was quickly confirmed when a former national chairman of the Democratic Party told the **Afro - American:** "If we can match Democratic bad deeds in Little Rock by good deeds in New York, at least we have a platform to put before the colored voter."

Whatever the motivation of the governors, there can be no question but that they and the people of their states face real problems in the fight to achieve equality for Negroes. Here are some of the questions the governors might well consider:

JOBS: The 3,000,000 Negroes in the Northern labor force have made some headway in the past 15 years, especially in industries where labor shortages have been most severe. However, they are still bunched predominantly in foundries, coke ovens and other heavy, dirty jobs; and in many fields the old adage, "last hired—first fired," applies with unremitting force. Detroit is considered the best city in the U.S. for a Negro worker, but even there the chances of promotion above the semi-skilled level are rare. Though 100,000 Negroes work under United Automobile Workers Union contracts there, only one is foreman of a mixed crew.

BARS TO SKILL: In the printing and construction trades, craft unions maintain a rigid exclusion policy. The licensed Negro plumber, the union Negro electrician, carpenter or painter is still a unique figure in his community. In some industries where apprenticeship programs are limited to the sons and relatives of union members, Negro workers are faced with a kind of industrial "grandfather clause." (The "grandfather clause" was grafted onto the Louisiana state constitution in 1898. It provided that all persons were eligible to vote whose grandfathers had voted before 1867. The U.S. Supreme Court voided the law in 1915).

There are still no Negro engineers or firemen on Northern railroads; nor Negro ticket sellers or information agents in major terminals.

In 21 auto assembly plants recently surveyed by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, Negroes were nearly 12% of the total work force but less than one-fifth of 1% of the employees in professional, technical and clerical positions.

HOUSING: Here is the area of greatest need for the Negro community. SCAD chairman Abrams underscored the problem in issuing his report: "Although there has been a 44% increase in non-white population in the past few years, virtually no new private construction in the state has been opened to non-whites. This means that many newcomers to our state have been forced to double up and triple up in already overcrowded areas in the cities."

RENT GOUGE: This story can be duplicated in every major Northern city. Only 1% of the 145,000 new housing units built by private industry in Cleveland since 1946 has been available to Negroes, K.C. Jones Jr., director of housing activities of the Cleveland Urban League, told the N.Y. **Times** (11/3) that sooner or later the combination of more people and fewer dwelling units will "cause a social upheaval with which none of us is equipped to cope."

The hottest issue facing the Minneapolis City Council is an "open occupancy" bill aimed at eliminating discrimination in housing.

Between 1950 and 1956 about 178,000 new homes were built in Detroit suburbs. Negroes, who make up 19.6% of the city's population, got 750, and those in an all-Negro development.

The result of this discrimination is that Negroes hand over as much as 50% of their pay checks to rent-gouging landlords, while housing needs account for about 20% of the white citizen's income.

SCHOOLS: The notorious increase in segregated public schools in the North during the past generation has received wide public attention, especially since the Supreme Court's desegregation decision of May, 1954. But no major changes have occurred in a situation Negroes regard as intolerable. Fully 70% of the elementary and high schools in New York City remain jimcrow: practically all-Negro or all-white.

In the areas of hospital care, community recreational facilities, and other social services, the record of the Negro's opportunities in the North is equally bleak. Thus, the governors have their work cut out for them if they seriously intend to achieve in their states a condition of undifferentiated opportunity for all citizens, regardless of race, color or creed.

Tapley in Amsterdam News
A dog's world?

Recession is here

(Continued from Page 1)

in July, 1956; it was four points below October a year ago, and stood at one point below October, 1955.

UNEMPLOYMENT UP: These figures, released by the Federal Reserve Board, were interpreted by the N.Y. **Times** as "an indication . . . that the much-discussed recession in the economy was already under way."

By mid-November, figures showed that personal income had declined in October for the second straight month, the first two-month fall since the 1954 recession. Total employment fell for the month, as did hours worked per week (in many industries overtime had vanished and some worked less than 40 hours).

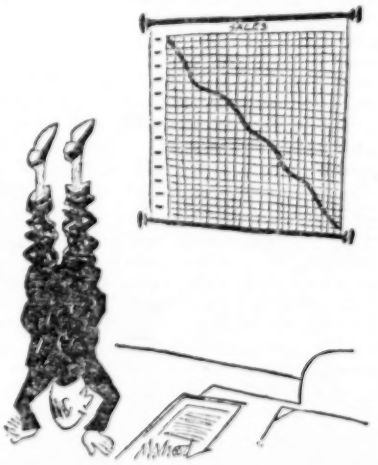
In November unemployment was estimated at 2,500,000 and many observers predicted that it would rise to 4,000,000 in the first months of 1958. Some foresaw 5,000,000 jobless by November, 1958.

Most serious factor to many was the sharp decline in business outlays for plant and new productive facilities. One estimate saw this type of spending — which is the root of all booms — as slackening off by from $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 next year. Even optimists feared that a vast increase in government defense spending could not offset this decline.

LOWER INTEREST RATE: Machine tool orders were running 63% below 1956, and freight car loadings, one of the economists' favorite "indicators" of the health of the economy—were down nearly 10% from a year ago.

When four member-banks of the Federal Reserve suddenly and unexpectedly lowered interest rates in mid-November, reversing the previous "tight money" policy, many observers took the move as official ackowledgement of a recession.

Alfred Hayes, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, explained the decision with many qualifications about the current state of affairs but said that at this moment "we are at a rather critical point." Malcolm Bryant, president of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, took the spiritual approach: "Indications we had were that the sense of exuberance had gone out of the economy." Hugh Leach of the Richmond bank was more outspoken;



Wall Street Journal

he said that various economic indicators "reflected a widespread downturn in economic activity rather than a rolling readjustment."

DANGER FOR LABOR: Trade union economists meanwhile were reported by **Labor's Daily** to be "increasing the tempo of their warnings that American buying power is slumping, that the balance between our productive capacity and our consuming capacity again is getting out of line, that there is economic danger ahead." Biggest danger was that labor would meet a massive wall of resistance to wage demands in the coming year, coupled with labor's new goal: a shorter work week.

The faith-healing approach was taken by Paul B. West, president of the Assn. of Natl. Advertisers. He blamed ad men for spreading rumors of a slump. "This advertising business has been plagued too long by rumors, surmises and conjectures which have little or no foundation." These, he said, have undermined "confidence in agency circles at a time when it is most needed." He chided them: "Oh ye of little faith!"

Madison Avenue was determined not to let the nation down—at least spiritually.

The kind of news you get in Guardian is priceless. Help our sub drive!

THREE GIRLS MEET IN MOSCOW

The playful one is a bronze by Britain's George Fullard, part of Moscow's first all-British art show in 40 years, titled "Looking at People." In the first three days 7,000 Russians saw the show. An exhibition of Soviet art is due to open soon in London.

THE JUDGE WAS RELUCTANT

Dr. Nathan's contempt conviction upset on basis of High Court Watkins ruling

AGAINST the vigorous opposition of an assistant U.S. Attorney, Federal District Judge Edward M. Curran on Nov. 22 in Washington "reluctantly" reversed the conviction of Dr. Otto Nathan for contempt of Congress.

Dr. Nathan, associate professor of economics at New York University and executor of the estate of Albert Einstein, was declared guilty of contempt by Judge Curran, sitting without a jury, last April 30. Sentence was deferred indefinitely and Dr. Nathan was released in $1,000 bond pending his appeal.

Judge Curran based his reversal of himself on the Supreme Court ruling of June 17 in the Watkins case in which it held that Congressional investigating committees must inform witnesses of the purposes of the probe and the pertinency of questions put to them.

"BOUND TO FOLLOW": Judge Curran declared that he did not subscribe to the Supreme Court Watkins decision but felt that under it a reversal of Dr. Nathan's conviction was mandatory. He said: "I cannot substitute my judgment for that of the Supreme Court. I am bound to follow it. I reluctantly grant the motion."

Dr. Nathan appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 12, 1956, during a probe of what the committee called the "fraudulent procurement and misuse of passports." Dr. Nathan invoked the First Amendment and stated that as a matter of conscience he would refuse to answer questions about his political beliefs or private and personal associations.

Dr. Nathan had earlier won a two-and-a-half-year fight with the State Dept. to obtain a passport for travel abroad in behalf of the Einstein estate.

Dr. Nathan was defended by attorneys David Rein of Washington and Leonard B. Boudin of New York.

RENEWED HOPE: He has repeatedly asserted his desire to win his case on the basis of principle and constitutional guarantees of freedom, but he welcomed Judge Curran's ruling even though it turned on a narrow adherence to the Watkins decision. He said in a statement to the press on Nov. 22:

"The action by the District Court in Washington is a direct result of the Supreme Court's decision in the Watkins case. I welcome the action since it makes it clear that the House Committee on Un-American Activities proceeded illegally and violated by its questioning our constitutional liberties.

"The decision in my contempt case is an important victory in the hard and long fight for the vindication of our freedoms and for the abolition of the Congressional committees investigating political beliefs and associations. The recent decision of the Supreme Court has given all the litigants for the unqualified enforcement of the First Amendment to the Constitution renewed hope that the fight for what Justice Douglas once called 'the glory of our system,' will eventually be won. No other decision will ever satisfy them."

WHAT IT'S REALLY LIKE TO WORK . . .

'On The Line'

IN A RECENT TALK to a conference of his union, president Ralph Helstein of the United Packinghouse Workers, AFL-CIO, acknowledged that the production worker in the plant has "hatred for the shop and the job—the deadly routine of a job that provides no satisfaction, that calls for no great skill, that leaves no room for the imagination or creative ability . . . We know that the happy-worker theme of the slick advertisements is a myth and an illusion."

The myth and the illusion—they can persist only among people who have never bucked a factory job—are totally destroyed in a new work of fiction* by Harvey Swados, who himself has battled with an assembly line in an auto plant.

MEN AT WORK: The book is not a novel, but a collection of eight stories, with overlapping characters providing continuity. The lives of nine men are looked into, and what the assembly line does to them is not good. The presence of a union in the plant does not, as union leader Helstein is witness, change the nature of the work nor make the dull, exhausting monotony of meeting production quotas any easier to live with.

Few writers in recent years have attempted the difficult chore of dealing with workingmen at work; it has been an almost taboo subject since the "proletarian literature" of the Thirties. But Swados does not twist his characters into symbols of the class struggle but deals with them as human beings confronted with the problem of making a living with their hands and the muscles of their backs.

There is no joy in the work itself and pride of workmanship or craftsmanship is non-existent on an assembly line. In fact, doing a job well is an almost sure way to get fired, because it slows the pace; the trick is to fake the job to pass an inspector and keep the volume of production up. These factors being implicit in each of the stories, Swados concerns himself with why men submit to each drudgery and what it does to them.

JOE, THE BOOMER: The author's own point of view is probably most clearly stated in the third of the stories, **Joe, the Vanishing American.** Joe is what was known as a "boomer" in the old days, a journeyman craftsman with neither family nor property ties, free, footloose and restless, always on the move, working from town to town up and down and across the country.

To a youngster bucking the line to save enough money for college, Joe explains why the men stay: "They're trapped, that's why. They say everybody's supposed to be, one way or another, but it's worse to be stuck here. Spending your life on the production line means counting out the minutes, being grateful that Mondays go fast because you're rested, and hating Tuesdays because the week is so long. It means that you're paying off forever on all the things you've been pressured into buying by getting up every day in order to do something you'd never, never think of doing if it was a matter of choice. It means never having anything to look forward to in all your working life."

Joe is just "passing through." Before he quits for his next move, he says bitterly: "Where are the guts? Where's the drive? In a place like this a man's life goes down the drain like scummy water."

EXPENDABLE MEN: Swados' characters have their own personal and private reasons for submitting to the trap; a few escape, not without some damage to themselves—if only disillusionment as in the case of a young Irish immigrant—but many are trapped for life.

LeRoy was saving money to become a singer, but never makes it. Pop, the old-timer, had nothing left but to make a better life for his son; his effort ended in tragedy. Orrin's pride and pleasure were in working harder and better than anyone else and being "indispensable" to the line, but the line broke his pride. Harold was a commercial artist but also a hopeless drunkard when working at his chosen profession; he **used** the factory: "The longer I work on the line, the more I knock myself out, the less chance there is of my falling off the wagon." But Harold wanted to go back some day, and that's his story. There is the old foreman who is neither fish nor fowl but trapped between the bosses above him and the men below him. And finally there is Frank who, at 56, goes back on the line after 20 years of a losing fight to stay in business for himself.

In modern U.S. mass production, as in war, every man is expendable.

—Lawrence Emery

**ON THE LINE, by Harvey Swados. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 233 pp. $3.75.*

Current book notes

B. A. BOTKIN, who has been assembling and classifying various aspects of American folklore, has tossed into this catch-all* everything from stories that provoked polite smiles in Puritans to dialect jokes and barn-yard humor. The quality varies as widely as the geography in this collection of American anecdotes. This is clearly not a book to be read but to be quoted. For after-dinner speakers and GUARDIAN fund raisers it is a profitable mine.

Some of the oldest jokes are the timeliest, like the one about abolitionist Wendell Phillips who was being heckled by a pro-slavery Southern minister. The minister asked him why he didn't preach abolition down South where the slaves were. Phillips countered by asking the preacher: "Are you trying to save souls from Hell?" "Why yes, sir. That is my business." Phillips said: "Why don't you go there then?"

It is a happy thought that the American people have provided the best jokes for the most solemn occasions. **—E.B.**

**A TREASURY OF AMERICAN ANECDOTES, edited with introduction by B. A. Botkin, Random House, N.Y. 321 pp., indexed. $3.95.*

THE VANISHING HERO* in our literature ought to be a worthy subject for thoughtful essays. These by Irish short-story writer Sean O'Faolain are too parochial to penetrate far into the problem of socially acceptable or admirable characters in the arts. He believes that the Twenties were "a divide in the history of the contemporary novel" with a traditional Hero on the far side and a "puzzled, mocking, frustrated, isolated anti-Hero" on the nearer side.

He deals sympathetically and informatively with Huxley, Evelyn Waugh, Greene, Faulkner, Hemingway, Elizabeth Bowen, Virginia Woolff and Joyce. But one who can say of our over-boiling social scene that "one of the saddest modern instances of the enthronement and dethronement of the Hero was Marshal Petain" must also think that the passing of old-fashioned oppressions, with the passing of the graces of old-fashioned privilege, is more depressing than hopeful. The cultural heroes of the Irish Literary Renaissance, except for O'Casey, also seem to be vanishing. **—R. J.**

**THE VANISHING HERO, Studies in Novelists of the Twenties, by Sean O'Faolain. Atlantic Monthly Press, Little, Brown, Boston, 204 pp. $3.75.*

Passport cases

(Continued from Page 1)

judge should take into account her "understandable reluctance to be an informer" even though such a stand was "legally insufficient to explain her refusals to answer."

Justice William O. Douglas wrote a dissenting opinion which was concurred in by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justice Hugo L. Black. These three would have reversed all the convictions on the ground that they were a "shocking abuse of judicial authority." Justice Douglas wrote that "I do not think a prosecutor should be allowed to multiply the contempts by repeating the questions." The case was argued twice before the Supreme Court.

LAMONT CASE: In another passport action in Washington, Federal District Judge John J. Sirica took under advisement a request by Corliss Lamont that he be permitted to take statements under oath from Secy. of State Dulles and Miss Frances G. Knight, head of the Department's passport office. Dr. Lamont, educator and civil liberties leader, is suing to compel the Department to grant him a passport. The purpose of questioning the State Dept. officials is to determine what information they have against him which they used to deny him a passport.

On the bottom

THE CURRENT issue of the **Illinois Business Review** of the university's bureau of economic and business research reports that the per capita income in the nation increased last year from $1,846 to $1,940.

Income among the states ranged from $2,858 in Delaware to $964 in Mississippi.

—Chicago Tribune, 9/29

the SPECTATOR

The Moon and I

Following are the remarks of the GUARDIAN's editor-in-exile Cedric Belfrage which accompanied a film he made in London for the GUARDIAN's Ninth Anniversary Dinner in New York Nov. 21.

TWO YEARS OF ENFORCED SEPARATION from old friends is a long time. I want to say that I'm full of gratitude to my colleagues who carry on the paper so excellently, and to all of you who so loyally support us. As for the American government which continues to punish some dissenters by forcing them to stay and others by forcing them to leave, the moon and I don't know whether to laugh or cry at this infantile performance.

Anyway, we who are exiled may still travel anywhere outside the only curtain we know. Wherever I go I have the pleasure of greeting members of our family on behalf of you all. These people who love progressive America look to the GUARDIAN to keep it fresh for them. In Ghana last spring, for example, two of our charter subscribers—Dr. Cheddi Jagan of British Guiana and an African bank executive in Accra. On my last trip to what Dulles' passports call "those parts of China under Communist control," a Chinese professor fellow-traveling on the plane across Siberia; readers galore in Peking; and two more on the Tupelov jet which whisks you back to Moscow between breakfast and late lunch. These were two of the 41 bold, bad young Americans who went to see China for themselves in defiance of Dulles' law of gravity. You should just have heard them and their young Chinese hosts raising the roof of Peking station with "John Brown's Body" around an enormous American flag.

Belfrage and friend

TAKE IT FROM ME, 640-odd million people anywhere using sense, willpower and muscle in pursuit of their common happiness make the most exciting spectacle there is. How do you imagine they react in China to America's radio voice talking about the free white way of life? Exactly: they know too well what part was assigned to them in this script written in poisoned molasses. Little Rock is on their front pages every day, and they are taking the liberty of rewriting the script.

Of course their general notion of life in America is as dim as ours is of life in China. I tried to explain the real problems of our progressive movement in a talk to a cultural relations group in Peking. But Little Rock—well, maybe socialism has cost some Chinese some freedoms, but it has certainly won freedom for all kids to go to school without any assist from the army.

After China, the West seemed as if in a self-induced cataleptic trance. From a half-day's to a day's flight away, in a vast area where the airlines just come to an end according to Western maps, a billion people carrying out at incredible speed the greatest transformation in history. Yet how could this really be happening, in countries populated by Asians or by East Europeans who are notoriously just as hopeless a lot? And then how could it be done not by free enterprise, the efficient system blessed by all respectable gods, but by socialism, which as everyone knows leads to nothing but oppression, slavery of the mind and catastrophic bureaucracy?

BUT NOW COMES THE MAN-MADE SATELLITE rudely interrupting with its beeps from all over—London and Laos, Leopoldville and Little Rock. It's a message of a new era, not so much from a particular country as from members of the human family to their brothers everywhere. It tells us as nothing ever could before that our world is small and mankind is one. It reminds us of the price we pay for our ancient prejudices, and that now we must shed them at last or become obsolete. And I think it's telling us progressives to be more realistic and less subjective about the good and bad achievements of socialism; to keep our faith in mankind, keep up the fight against wrong where we live, and learn with due modesty not only from others' mistakes but from our own.

For this GUARDIAN anniversary, "the new moon over Little Rock," is indeed an appropriate theme. In our gropings through nine difficult years we have contributed our quota of sins of commission and omission. But by and large we've been saying what the little free-wheeling fellow-traveler in the sky is now saying far more eloquently to a far bigger audience. And I think the march of events heralds a new era for the GUARDIAN as it goes into its tenth year.

We're used to a rocky road, and the potholes of prejudice and assorted infantile disorders won't be smoothed out tomorrow morning. Positive appraisal of the socialist world, and defense of unpopular minorities, are still no way to mass circulation and advertising contracts. By stressing the history-making events in far countries we deliberately oppose ourselves against smug American parochialism.

But our track is surely right because our own readers, the best people in America, are our constant guides along it. With your continued support, our circulation and influence can be well on the way to Mars ahead of the first inter-planetary sputnik. In far but fond memory of our ninth fighting year, I like a candle here in Talbot Square . . .

—Cedric Belfrage

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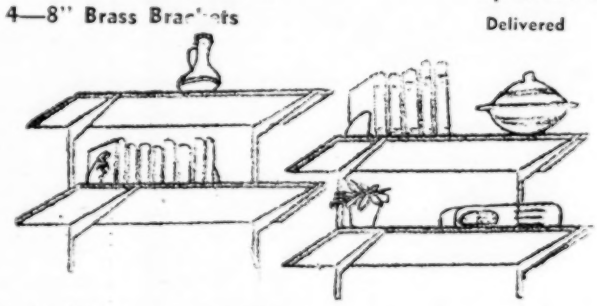

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American Forum parley Dec. 6-7

LIVELY DISCUSSION is expected at the conference on "America's Future in the Age of Automation and Atomic Energy," sponsored by the American Forum for Socialist Education, on Dec. 7, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., at the Great Northern Hotel, 118 W. 57th St., New York. Socialists, communists, libertarians, pacifists and independents are included among participants in panels on Socialism and Democracy, Youth Problems, Trade Union Problems, Cultural Problems and Political Action.

On Friday evening, Dec. 6, at 8:30, also at the Great Northern, a reception will be held to honor A. J. Muste "for his work in furthering political discussion on the basis of non-exclusion." Listed for brief remarks are Roger Baldwin, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Russell, Johnson, Sidney Lens, John T. McManus, Tim Wohlforth, and Muste.

O.K.

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Boston

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Sat., Nov. 30, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Prayer & Conscience Vigil at Marsh Chapel, Boston U., 735 Commonwealth Av., Boston.

Sun., Dec. 1—POSTER WALK, Boston Common at 20 Louisburg Squ., Beacon Hill. Boston, Assembly time, 2 p.m.

A Public Meeting to Protest Arms Race, Charles St. Universalist Meeting House, Charles & Mt. Vernon Sts., at 4 p.m. Speakers: **I. F. Stone**, publisher I. F. Stone's Weekly; **Dr. Stanley Livingston**, Dept. of Physics, M.I.T., member of Nat. Comm. for Sane Nuclear Policy, Chairman: **Everett Mendelsohn, Jr. Fellow**, Harvard Univ., Chmn Peace Comm., A.F.S.C., New England. Sponsors: Christian Social Witness Comm. of Boston Univ. of Theology; Mass. Branch Women's Int'l. League for Peace & Freedom; Liberal Citizens of Mass.; Social action Comm., Mass. Universalist Convention; Peace Comm., New England Region, Amer. Friends Service Comm.; Fellowship of Reconciliation; Peace & Social Concerns Comm. Friends Meeting at Cambridge.

Chicago

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"SPUTNIK, SCIENCE & SOCIALISM" Hear Howard Packer at Militant Labor Forum, Fri., Dec. 6, 8:15 p.m. at 777 W. Adams St.

Detroit

"What's Behind the Taft-Hartley 'Conspiracy' Case?" A talk by Eric Reinthaler, defendant in Cleveland trial. Fri., Dec. 6, 8 p.m., at 3737 Woodward. Ausp. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

Milwaukee

Milwaukee-Wisconsin Readers!
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN speaks on Sun., Dec. 15, 2:30 p.m., at JEFFERSON HALL, 2617 W. Fond du Lac Av. Topic: "The Constitutional Crisis & Civil Liberties." Adm. 50c.

Minneapolis

MALCOLM P. SHARP, Prof. of Law, Univ. of Chicago, speaks on "Was Justice Done to Morton Sobell?" on Thurs., Dec. 5, 8 p.m., Minnesota Room, Leamington Hotel, Mpl., Ausp: Minn. Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Adm: 50c.

Los Angeles

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Mill Valley, Calif.

GUARDIAN PARTY at the Dreyfus home, 1 Biltmedale Terrace, Sat., Dec. 7, 8 p.m. Speaker: Gen. **Victor Yakhontoff.**

San Francisco

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Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 p.m.
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QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

"The Method of Historical Materialism" For and Against. Affirmative: Joseph Hansen, Ed. Int. Socialist Review. Negative: Leonard Ascher, Prof. of Econ. San Francisco State College.
Fri., Dec. 6, 8 p.m. at 150 Golden Gate Av. Ausp: Independent Socialist Forum of San Francisco.

New York

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ALL-DAY CONFERENCE
Saturday, Dec. 7th
"America's Future in the Age of Automation & Atomic Energy." Auspices: **AMERICAN FORUM** for Socialist Education, A.J. Muste, Chairman.
Presentations
Frank Bello science editor, Fortune Magazine; Jack Cypin, author "The Robot Revolution"; Dr. Carl Dreher, author "Automation—What It Is, How It Works and Who Can Use It."
Panel chairmen: Dr. Stringfellow Barr, educator; Russell Johnson, Quaker leader; Sidney Lens, trade unionist; Conrad Lynn, civil rights attorney; Sheldon Weeks, Quaker Youth leader.
Participants: Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, Williams College; Harvey Swados, author; Eve Merriam, poet; Dr. Otto Nathan, economist; Farrell Dobbs, Socialist Workers Party; Steve Nelson, Communist Party; Tyrell Wilson, Socialist; Murray Kempton, newspaper columnist; Joyce Cowley, SWP; Dr. Albert Blumberg, CP; Milton Zaslow, Committee for Socialist Unity; Dave Dellinger, Libertarian Press; James Aronson, Guardian Editor; Herbert Aptheker, editor, Political Affairs; Bert Cochran, co-editor American Socialist; Nina Landau, youth visitor to U.S.S.R. and China. Registration: $1.

• • •

RECEPTION TO A. J. MUSTE
Fri. eve., Dec. 6; $2.50,
"for his work in furthering political discussion on the basis of non-exclusion." Speakers: Roger Baldwin, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Russell Johnson, Sidney Lens, John T. McManus, Tim Wohlforth, A. J. Muste. — Both events at Great Northern Hotel, 118 W. 57 St. Reception Fri., Dec. 6, 8:30 p.m. Conference Sat., Dec. 7, 10 a.m.
Out-of-towners and others who can't attend: Your contribution is welcome to further the work of the American Forum for Socialist Education, Rm 221, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

SHANE MAGE, member of Editorial Board "The Young Socialist" will give a review of Imre Nagy's book **"On Communism"** Sun., Dec. 1, 8 p.m., 116 University Pl. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum.

PROGRAM OF SOCIALIST STUDIES
DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
Dec. 3—in series "The Negro in American History" lecture on **CITIZENSHIP**, 7:15 p.m.
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BOOKS AND IDEAS
Fri., Nov. 29, 8 p.m.
"Roots of American Communism"
by Theodore Draper. Reviewer:
Bert Deck, bus. mgr. The Young Socialist
Fri., Dec. 6, 8 p.m.
"The Judgment of Julius & Ethel Rosenberg" by John Wexley. Reviewer: Gil Turner, chmn. Young Socialist Alliance
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THE GALLERY

EXECUTIVES OF UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL last week saw a screening of a semi-documentary with the definitive title **This Is Russia.** It was filmed last year in the Soviet Union by Sid Feder who then sat down, wrote and narrated a sound track to go with it. But while he wrote, the sputniks were launched and **This Is Russia** seemed as out of date as world maps were before Columbus. Hollywood reports now say the film may be shelved altogether because keeping up with the Russian story would be too much for the movie-makers. Even news weeklies find it tough.

MEXICAN PEASANT-LEADER PANCHO VILLA is currently being revived. Random House is bringing out a novel featuring him which Columbia Pictures has read in galley-proof and reportedly is about to buy; an independent movie producer is negotiating for film rights to a Villa biography by the general's daughter; and there are plans to make a Broadway musical out of the old movie **Viva Villa** which starred Wallace Beery . . . Some publishers reportedly resent government competition. In the last fiscal year the Government Printing Office sold more than 50,000,000 books and maps, grossing $6,000,000. Subjects include child care (most popular); how to prevent diarrhea; drug dangers; fall-out, and Soviet education. Prices range from 5c to $2, with most items well under $1. McGraw Hill complained of the "unfair price basis." . . . Edward R. Murrow, whose interviews on **Person to Person** (CBS-TV) frequently elicit soupy comments by way of capsule philosophies, drew this frank, crisp statement from Mike Todd: "In my lifetime I have found it much better to be lucky than smart."

Liberation, Paris

"May I . . . beep-beep . . . be your . . . beep-beep . . . little satellite?"

SHOWMANSHIP WAS CALLED ON to answer the sputniks. Physicist S. Fred Singer of the University of Maryland suggested a "Christmas star," a sputnik covered with luminous material to glow in the night skies. But James G. Moran, formerly of the Van Nuys, Calif. Chamber of Commerce, urged the Defense Dept. to leave the satellites to the Russians and instead fire six atomic bombs at the moon, all in a gala 24-hour fireworks display . . . The lost voice of Sputnik I is being sold on records distributed by the Ace News Co. On one side is "an imaginative dramatization" of the satellite's launching; on the other, the famous beeps. With it is a five-page booklet on the satellites. Price: $1 . . .

AUSTRALIAN STAMP DEALERS are outraged by the U.S. edict, in effect since 1951, forbidding U.S. collectors from buying Chinese stamps of any year, pre or post-revolution. The Seven Seas Stamp Co. of Dubbo, Australia, wrote the U.S. Treasury Dept. asking for a clarification of the order, pointing out that Australian dealers customarily include Chinese stamps in the packets they send out and noting that in any case smuggled Chinese stamps are known to be on sale in New York. Elting Arnold, acting director of the Treasury Dept., answered that it would take an import license to bring in a Chinese stamp, even if it were dated 1910. Then Arnold asked the company for "detailed information" on U.S. dealers carrying Chinese stamps. The Australian trade paper **Stamp News** commented: "As Seven Seas Stamps was not prepared to act as pimp or informer it naturally did not accede to the latter request." The paper then implied that the U.S. philatelists were so gutless they couldn't lick a postage stamp: "Could it be that McCarthyism has spread throughout the land to such an extent that American philatelic editors feel they would be branded as Communists if they raised the issue?"

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Nationally advertised brand: $7.11
Guardian Price:
100 capsules, $3.75 ppd.

Indian Madras Skirts

These unusual madras skirts are made of colorful stripes of varying colors in India. Pleated; for casual wear or dress-up. Waist sizes 24-34. Choice of color combinations; rust and gold; predominantly blue or predominantly red tones **$9.95**

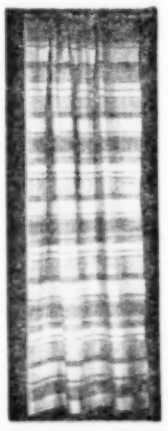
DO-IT-YOURSELF

Same fabric makes spreads, drapes, covers or sew-your-own skirts.

69 x 96 for junior size bed or couch cover $5.95

72 x 108 for twin size bed $6.95

90 x 108 for double bed or enough material to make 2 skirts and tops $9.95



TWO GIFT DELIGHTS
The Weavers at Carnegie Hall
The Weavers on Tour
$3.95 each; both for $7.50

Children's Books

FOR AGES 3-7

'ROUND THE CLOCK BOOK. Teaches children how to tell time with full color pictures and happy rhymes. Includes a big clock with red, plastic movable hands and numbers $1

COLOR-ME-AGAIN ANIMAL BOOK, designed by Frank Angelini. A gay book in the shape of an elephant. Full color pictures to color and wipe off. Picture titles in larger type. Pure color crayons attached $1

FOR AGES 6-10

THANK YOU, MR. SUN by Hyman Ruchlis, illustrated by Alice Hirsh. Generously illustrated, the book teaches the impact of the sun on every aspect of life. The child will get an initial understanding of the meaning of energy and the relationship of the sciences of chemistry, physics and biology $1

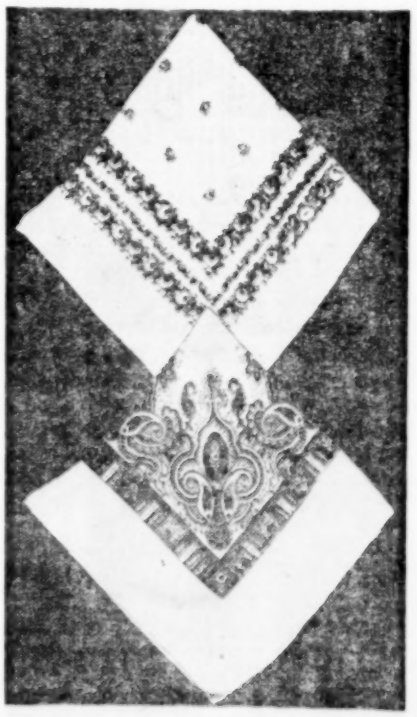
WHAT MAKES ME TICK? by Hyman Ruchlis; illustrated by Alice Hirsh. How people and cars work. The similarities and differences between a human body and an automobile are developed in conversation between Jimmy and the Car $1

FOR AGES 8-12

THE SECRET OF COOKIES, CANDIES and CAKES by Helen Jill Fletcher; illustrated by Margaret Zimmerman. Good, gay and simple recipes for the young pastry chef. How to make cookies, decorate cakes, make lollipops and many other fancy sweets for parties. Step-by-step illustrations, color on every page, large easy-to-read type. $2.50

FOR ALL AGES

PICTURE GUIDE TO BEGINNER'S CHESS by Al Horowitz, editor of the Chess Review and three times U.S. Open Champion. How to play chess, shown step-by-step with photographs and diagrams. Teaches all the beginner needs to know plus the guiding principles that will instill confidence. A solid foundation for any beginner of any age $2.95



Exquisite Scarves at an Amazing Price

We couldn't tell the difference between these and the Swiss wools sold at **6 times the price!** They are made in Japan of rayon but look exactly like spun challis. 32" squares in floral or paisley patterns, no two alike. In background colors of white, blue, green, red, yellow or black. At the give-away price of:

2 for $1.50